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In the Claims:

1. (withdrawn) A method of inhibiting interleukin-1 alpha (IL-1α) release from a cell, said method comprising administering an effective amount of an IL-1α release inhibitor to said cell, thereby inhibiting IL-1α release from said cell.

2. (withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein said release is stress-induced, and further wherein said IL-1α release inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of a copper chelator and a S100A13, or a fragment thereof.

3. (withdrawn) The method of claim 3, wherein said S100A13 fragment is a S100A13ΔBR truncated protein.

4. (withdrawn) The method of claim 4, wherein said copper chelator is tretrathiomolybdate (TTM).

5. (withdrawn) A method of treating a condition mediated by stress-induced release of IL-1α from a cell, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a copper chelator to said cell, thereby treating said condition.

6. (currently amended) A method of inhibiting neointima formation following vessel injury in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal an IL-1α release inhibiting amount of a copper chelator, thereby inhibiting said neointima formation, wherein said ~~IL-α~~ IL-1α release is non-traditional ~~IL-α~~ IL-1α release.

7. (original) A method of inhibiting macrophage infiltration following vessel injury in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a copper chelator, thereby inhibiting said macrophage infiltration.

8. (original) The method of claim 7, wherein said macrophage infiltration is associated with inflammation.